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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

YALTA PAPERS

U.S. Releases Documents

Democrats, Diplomats Vs. Move

The U.S. State Dept. made public Mar. 16 a collection of hitherto secret papers comprising a large part of the official record of the controversial Yalta Conf. & of the developments that led to it.

The conference was held by the late U.S. Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the late Soviet Premier Joseph V. Stalin & British Prime Min. Winston Churchill in the Soviet Crimea Feb. 4-11, 1945 as Allied forces made their final drives to victory over Germany.

The conference, described by many Republicans as a Democratic "sellout" of Nationalist China & Poland to the Communists, resulted in agreements on: (a) Russia entering the war against Japan "2 or 3 months" after Germany's defeat, (b) transfer of South Sakhalin Island & the Kurile Islands to the USSR, (c) Russian port privileges in Manchuria's Port Arthur & Dairen, (d) Russia's sharing of control of the Chinese-Eastern & South Manchurian railroads leading to the 2 ports, (e) division of Germany into 4 zones, (f) free elections in Poland & assurances that Poland would get a chance to form a democratic government, (g) territorial revisions giving Polish land east of the Curzon Line to Russia and compensating Poland with territory taken from Germany.

The papers formed an official State Dept. volume entitled *The Conferences at Malta & Yalta 1945*. (The Malta Conf., between Churchill & FDR, was held to coordinate U.S. & British views on problems expected to be discussed at Yalta.) Texts of the agreements had been released by the State Dept. in 1947. [See Vol. VII, pp. 94P, 95D]

Little New Data Disclosed

Most observers said the papers revealed little not previously known. Democrats said the release was a "political" move intended to provide ammunition for attacks on previous Democratic Administrations. They said this maneuver was a failure because the texts did not substantiate Republican charges. Many Republicans, however, insisted that the papers proved their claims.

Foreign leaders assailed (generally in private) the State Dept.'s action in revealing confidential international conversations & correspondence. They warned that fear of such disclosures might hamper free exchange of views in future conferences. Criticism in France, Germany & other countries also was directed at frank & scathing remarks conferees sometimes made about these countries during their confidential discussions.

Pres. Eisenhower at his Mar. 23 press conference defended release of the papers but opposed using them for political purposes. He said disclosures should be of important military & political subjects, not of "casual conversations." The documents should be studied so that "we . . . may learn . . . from mistakes." But he saw "nothing" to be "gained by going back 10 years and showing that, in the light of after-events, that someone may have been wrong or someone may have been right." "Don't let's try to just damage reputations by such means," he said.

★ ★ ★

Hiss Opposed Red Demand

Alger Hiss confirmed in New York Mar. 17 that he was the author of a Yalta memo opposing a Russian demand that voting UN membership be granted the Soviet republics of Ukraine, Byelorussia & Lithuania.* Hiss, who served a perjury term for denying that he gave secret data to the Reds in the 1930s, had been a State Dept. staff adviser at Yalta. He said his duties at Yalta were confined exclusively to UN planning and that he had nothing to do with decisions on China or Europe. He confirmed that he also was the author of Soviet-opposed proposals to limit the UN Security Council veto so that all UN members could get "a fair hearing" on complaints. [See Vol. XIV, p. 401G1; XII, 57B-C; XI, 195E]

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Prelude to Papers' Publication

State Dept. Press Officer Henry Suydam had announced Mar. 14—2 days before the papers were released—that the U.S. would not publish them because of presumable damage to "national security & our relations with other powers." But Suydam said the State Dept. was sending copies confidentially to chairmen of 6 pertinent Congressional committees (Forgn. Relations, Armed Services & Appropriations) & to individual Congressional leaders of both parties.

This brought an immediate charge from Democrats in Congress that the Admin. was acting on a hope that such widespread distribution would result in general "leaking" of the documents—without the Admin. having to take responsibility. They demanded that the Admin. either publish the papers under its own responsibility or else not distribute them.

Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. sent Asst. State Secy. Thruston B. Morton a message warning that he would not accept the documents. He suggested that the State Dept. make them public. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) told reporters, "You can't give these documents to 40 or 50 people & expect them to remain secret." He said Democratic committee chairmen would be held responsible for Republican "leaks" although powerless to prevent them.

As a result of the Democratic protests, Suydam announced later Mar. 14 that the papers "were not being sent to the Capitol [Congress]" but "will be made available on a confidential basis" to the 6 committees.

The *N. Y. Times* reported Mar. 17 that the State Dept. finally made the papers public because of a discovery that the *Times* had a copy. The *Chicago Tribune* Mar. 18 took credit for "compelling" the State Dept. to release the papers. The *Tribune* said it was aided by Sen. Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.) & other "members of Congress" in a move that "nullified" the State Dept.'s "plan to leak the text to one favored eastern newspaper."

*The State Dept. made a notation in publishing the memorandum as part of its Yalta papers: "(authorship not indicated but presumably Hiss)."

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. State Dept. published part of its Yalta Conf. record.
Sen. George called for Big 4 parley with Western Paris pact ratification as only precondition.
West Germany completed Parliamentary ratification of Paris pacts.
Attlee averted Bevan's final expulsion from Labor Party.

United States

Stassen named to Cabt. post on planning for disarmament.
Senate committee ended hearings on stock market boom.
House passed "fair play" code to govern investigations, rejected 7½% postal pay raise.
66 killed in Navy transport plane crash in Hawaii.

ADVISORY BOARD

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Churchill Finds Inaccuracies

British Prime Min. Churchill, only survivor of Yalta's "Big 3," told Parliament Mar. 17 there were "serious mistakes" in extracts of the U.S.' Yalta papers appearing in the press. He denied having said (as quoted in the U.S. documents): "I do not care much about the Poles myself." He said his record would show his "deep sympathy" for the Poles.

Churchill reported that, in an Anglo-U.S. exchange in which he himself was not involved, the British Govt. had opposed publishing the papers yet ultimately gave "consent." But this did not "imply that we accept responsibility for the accuracy" of the U.S. version.

Churchill said his Govt. told the U.S.: "It was undesirable that detailed records of important international discussions should be published so soon after the event. If this became established practice, it might hamper a free exchange of views at future conferences. . . . It would seem a good thing to consult together upon the text of any publication during the lifetime of the individuals involved." Churchill refused to commit himself to early publication of a British version of the conference.

(It was reported in London Mar. 18 that Britain had opposed U.S. plans to release the secret documents of the Potsdam Conf.)

The British press was virtually unanimous in its criticism of U.S. publication of the Yalta papers.

Communist Reaction

Moscow Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* charged Mar. 20 (in an article by ex-London correspondent V. Mayevsky) that the U.S. published the Yalta papers to "defame the very idea of negotiations among the great powers and thereby impede the lessening of tensions among nations." *Pravda* said the Yalta Conf. helped win World War II and could have aided "postwar cooperation" if Churchill & U.S. "aggressive circles" had not striven "to undermine & even liquidate" its decisions. The paper said the Yalta agreements were violated by attempts "to destroy the principle of unanimity" (i.e. to limit the veto) in the UN Security Council & by refusal to let Red countries join the UN.

The East German Communist Party organ *Neues Deutschland* charged Mar. 19 that the U.S.' Yalta documents were a "forgery" designed to discredit FDR & justify rearming West Germany.

(The UP Mar. 18 quoted State Dept. officials as saying the Soviet Govt. had authorized release of 3 Yalta papers on Germany. Tass denied this Mar. 23, and the State Dept. then said the Soviet Embassy in Washington had authorized release of 2 pre-conference agreements.)

U.S. Political Controversy

Publication of the papers added fuel to a smoldering U. S. political dispute over Yalta. But State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in Ottawa Mar. 18 on a 2-day visit to Canada, defended their release. He said virtually everything had been disclosed previously.

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) charged Mar. 18 that FDR "misled" Congress when he told it Mar. 1, 1945 (on returning from Yalta) that the conference was concerned "only" with Europe "& not with the Pacific war" [see Vol. V, p. 67P]. "This comes near to being . . . a false official report," he said. Knowland declared Mar. 19 that the disclosures would be helpful if they "discourage 2 or 3 nations from thinking they can sit down behind closed doors . . . [and] parcel out nations & people."

Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) warned Mar. 17 of "other & more terrible Yalta sellouts unless we remove . . . the palace guard which learned over 20 years how to exert more power than any elected official." Sen. George H. Bender (R., O.) said Mar. 17 that the papers disclosed "nothing new," but he announced later the same day that they showed "Poland was given away to the Russians at Yalta."

Vice Pres. Nixon said in Chicago Mar. 17 that he did not believe "there actually was any deliberate attempt to sell out to the Communists" at Yalta. Concessions were made, he said, because free world leaders "didn't know what the Communist animal was like" & because "we badly needed Soviet support . . . for the conquest of Japan." But he charged that the concessions hurt the U.S. & the free world and resulted in China's fall.

Democrats Attack GOP Motive

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) suggested Mar. 18 that, by releasing the papers, the Eisenhower Admin. "submerged international relations to purely domestic political considerations." He said Mar. 22 that there seemed to be "official collusion" in the "leaking" of the papers to "one newspaper." He said the texts revealed nothing new except unguarded comments of men concerned with problems of 1945 "& not the election of 1956."

Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.) Mar. 17 called it "unfortunate that under political pressure these documents were published" because they might cause "international embarrassment." Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Chrmn. George (D., Ga.) said Mar. 19 that "real harm" was done in publishing them without full approval of foreign nations involved, that it might deter other nations from frank negotiations with the U.S. Adlai E. Stevenson charged in Albany, N.Y. Mar. 19 that the disclosures did "nothing except to add further anxiety to our Allies about our trustworthiness." But Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) approved the papers' release Mar. 17 as possibly helping to dispel "myths."

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) told the Senate Mar. 22 that Pres. Eisenhower & Gen. Douglas MacArthur were involved in the Yalta Conf. because, as commanders respectively in Europe & the Pacific, they gave military advice used by U.S. negotiators. MacArthur "urgently recommended that Soviet Russia be involved in the war against Japan," Lehman said. MacArthur Mar. 23 denied that he had sought Russia's entry at the time of the Yalta Conf. although he had called for it in 1941. Japan's collapse was "imminent" in early 1945, MacArthur said, and he was "emphatically" opposed to bringing Russia in "at that late date." "Such vital concessions [made at Yalta] for such a purpose would have seemed to me fantastic," MacArthur said. Lehman later Mar. 13 said the late James Forrestal had reported in his diary Feb. 28, 1945—2 weeks after Yalta—that MacArthur had told him he wanted Russia pressed to enter the Pacific war.

McCarthy States Views

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said Mar. 16 that a "very responsible" State Dept. official had told him that "150 people at a time had been engaged in censoring the papers" and that "they had done a good fair job." He introduced a resolution for repudiation of the Yalta agreements.

McCarthy charged that the President's brother, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, who exerts "tremendous influence on our foreign policy," was "typical of the palace guard of New Dealers which lead Ike around without him ever knowing exactly where they are taking him." McCarthy cited a letter Milton Eisenhower wrote Owen Lattimore in 1943 & a letter Dr. Eisenhower wrote to Mrs. Esther Brunauer, whom he described as a "security risk." [See Vol. XII, p. 405J]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Big 4 Parley Debated

Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. revived, with a statement Mar. 20, a discussion in the U.S. of whether the heads of major nations should hold a conference on East-West disputes.

Wide World
SEN. GEORGE

George said on *Meet the Press* (NBC-TV): "I think we have reached a stage in our international relations at this moment when the real hope of avoiding war is through some high-level conferences between the leading powers." Countries "directly affected" in the most dangerous international disputes should take part. (George explained after the TV interview he had in mind U.S.-Russian-British-French talks.)

The Senator expressed hope that a major conference could take place this year after ratification of the Paris

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pacts on West German rearmament & after it was determined "what issues are on the agenda & what is to be discussed." He said he realized that such meetings with Russia had been futile & another might end in failure "but we have reached the point where we can try." [See Vol. XIII, p. 123D]

George was asked by newsmen Mar. 21 whether he held the Eisenhower Admin.'s view that there could be no top-level meeting unless Russia first made peaceful gestures in "deeds, not words." The Senator replied, "I do not think we can necessarily wait for further action."

George also said during the TV interview Mar. 20: the State Dept.'s controversial release of the Yalta papers might give rise to "disunity at home" & "distrust" among participants when another major conference took place [see p. 90F2]; "there must be doubt" whether Russia any longer could veto a decision by Red China to make war even though the Soviets could "withhold bombs & ammunition" from China for a war of which they disapproved." [See p. 49F3]

Republican Reaction Mixed

State Dept. Press Officer Henry Suydam said Mar. 21 there was "very little difference" between the views held by Sen. George & the department on a highlevel meeting with Russia. Suydam reiterated Mar. 22, after State Secy. John Foster Dulles had called on Pres. Eisenhower, that the State Dept. & George were in "harmony."

But Senate minority leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) also talked with the President Mar. 22 and said afterward it was "the substance of the meeting" that George's suggestion was "not the viewpoint of the Govt. at the present time." [See p. 73F3; Vol. XIV, 415G1]

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty then said Knowland had correctly reflected the President's views but that the President & Sen. George were not in conflict.

President States Views

Pres. Eisenhower clarified his attude toward the George suggestion by saying at his news conference Mar. 23:

He previously had suggested deeds (in Germany, Austria, Korea) by which Russia could demonstrate it was ready to reach agreements but "I have never meant and never intimated that those deeds would be limited to the examples I gave. In a dozen different ways this might be done." "International meetings have a number of purposes, and one of them . . . is just sheer propaganda. Nevertheless, we must never abandon hope that in some new conference some constructive step will be taken & start this weary world at last on the path . . . toward a better agreement." There was "faint hope" that something "very valuable" might result from talks with new leaders of the Kremlin and he could "make a lot of concessions" (on conference preconditions) to bring about such talks. However, no Big 4 talks either at the heads-of-state or Foreign Ministers' level were presently in the planning stage. The President renewed his pledge that "there is no place on this earth to which I would not travel, there is no chore I would not undertake, if I had any faintest hope that by doing so I would promote the general cause of world peace." "This Govt., as long as I am head of it, is never going to be backward in seizing upon any kind of opportunity that will apparently advance this cause." [See pp. 65F2, 43C1]

Russians Denounce Churchill

The Soviet Govt. made public Mar. 17 an exchange of letters between British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill & Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov last July & August on Churchill's proposal that he meet informally with Molotov & then-Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov. They bore out Churchill's report to Commons in London Mar. 14 that he dropped the plan when Russia proposed a simultaneous all-European security conference to replace Western defense programs involving Germany. The Soviet statement Mar. 17 assailed the "groundlessness" of Churchill's having withdrawn his invitation to Malenkov & Molotov. It said the 2 parleys could have been held without conflict & "success of the Geneva conference achieved by that time" might have led to "a settlement of other questions." [See p. 81G2]

Bonn Completes Pact Action

West German Parliamentary ratification of the Paris rearmament & Saar agreements was completed Mar. 18 when they were approved by the Bundesrat (Upper House)—29-9 on the pact giving West Germany sovereignity & the right to rearm (members from Socialist-controlled Lower Saxony & Hesse States opposed), without objection on membership in NATO & the WEU, 20-17 on the Saar agreement with France (Lower Saxony, Hesse, Bremen, Bavaria opposed). Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said the Bundesrat's action meant "the end of Yalta"—presumably a reference to Yalta Conf. discussions in 1945 of plans to disarm Germany and reduce its industrial & living standards.

The Social Dem. (Socialist) Party announced Mar. 18 after the Bundesrat had voted that 151 Social Dem. & 19 other non-Communist Bundestag (Lower House) deputies would file an action in the Fed. Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe to challenge the validity of the Saar agreement with France under the West German Constitution. [See pp. 81F2, 65B-E1]

Churchill Warned Mendes

French ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France made public Mar. 21 an exchange of letters between himself & Churchill in January on Paris pact ratification & a possible Big 4 conference. Mendès, then Premier, wrote Churchill Jan. 5 of his efforts to win French ratification of the pacts and asked British support for his plan to seek a Big 4 meeting in May. Churchill replied Jan. 12 that he shared "whole-heartedly" the U.S.' opposition to a Big 4 meeting before the Paris pacts were ratified. He warned that he would support "the empty chair" policy toward France if it failed to ratify the pacts and that Britain, the U.S., the Benelux powers, other NATO members & West Germany would be left to organize Western defense without French participation. [See pp. 26B3, 46A3]

Reds Plan Joint Command

Russia announced Mar. 21 that it had reached a detailed agreement with 7 other countries in the European Communist bloc to establish a unified military command if the West carried out the Paris agreement to rearm West Germany. Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria & Albania were listed as other parties to the agreement. Red China was said to have taken part in the East-bloc negotiations and expressed "full agreement with the measures contemplated." [See pp. 42E1, 10B3]

Dulles Stresses China Threat

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, addressing the Advertising Club in New York Mar. 21, expressed belief that Red China's actions, based on Hitlerian "aggressive fanaticism," might "prove more dangerous & provocative of war" than those of the USSR. He said the Southeast Asian situation was "somber" and that best hopes for peace lay in convincing Red China of the free world's "strength & resolution." (He told a United Negro Fund convocation in New York Mar. 20 that the U.S. again might have to "forego peace in order to secure the blessings of liberty.") [See p. 73B2-C3]

During a visit to Ottawa, Dulles said Mar. 18 that war could be avoided in the Formosa area if Red China would agree to abstain from using force against Formosa, the Pescadores, Quemoy & Matsu. Both sides in China could maintain rival claims to those islands until they were settled by negotiation, he said. [See p. 81E3]

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South Korean Natl. Assembly passed unanimously Mar. 23 a resolution declaring that "spying" by Polish & Czech members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. had voided the Korean truce agreement. [See p. 82C2] . . . **Asian aid** (economic & technical) programs to be recommended to Congress by Pres. Eisenhower for fiscal 1956 called for an expenditure of $915 million with a $2.14 billion 8-yr. program contemplated, FOA Dir. Harold E. Stassen disclosed Mar. 17. [See p. 82A1] . . . **Egypt** indicated Mar. 20 through a press conference statement by Natl. Guidance Min. Salah Salem to the press in Cairo that it might be brought into a Western alliance for Middle-Eastern defense if given the Negev (now held by Israel) as a land connection between Egypt & Arabia. Israel denounced the suggestion Mar. 21 as attempted "blackmail at the expense of Israel's territorial integrity." [See pp. 82A2, 74D3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Gives Stassen Disarmament Job

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 19 appointed Harold E. Stassen to a newly-created Cabinet-level post—Special Asst. to the President for disarmament.

In his new role, widely hailed as virtually "Secretary of Peace," Stassen was to develop "the broad studies, investigations & conclusions which, when concurred in by the Natl. Security Council & approved by the President, will become basic policy toward the question of disarmament." Mr. Eisenhower said Stassen was "expected to take into account the full implications of new weapons in the possession of other nations as well as the United States, to consider future probabilities of armaments & to weigh" U. S. & foreign views.

"For the time being," Stassen was to continue also in his job as director of the Forgn. Operations Admin., which was to go out of existence June 30. [See p. 91F3]

The President cited these 2 contrasting conditions of "deep concern" to him which convinced him of the need for the new post: (1) "the massive resources required for modern armaments, the huge diversion of materials & of energy, the heavy burden of taxation, the demands for years of service of vast numbers of men, the unprecedented destructive power of new weapons & the international tensions which powerful armaments aggravate"; (2) "the tragic consequences of unilateral disarmament, the reckless moves of Hitler when the United States was weak, the Korean aggression when our armed strength had been rapidly diminished & the vast extent of the armament now centered around . . . communism."

The President said "the recent session of the [UN] Disarmament Comm. [had] resulted in no progress & no clear crystallization of thinking on this subject." [See p. 65G3]

The creation of the new post received almost unqualified indorsement of members of both U.S. parties & of foreign spokesmen. [See p. 82F-G2]

Asks H-Bomb Defense Funds

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Mar. 18 for a $12 million emergency appropriation to develop plans to protect the civilian population in case of hydrogen-bomb attack. The money, for the current fiscal year, was in addition to the Civil Defense Admin.'s regular $50,325,000 budget. CDA admin. Val Peterson said Mar. 19 that he contemplated "a complete package plan" for evacuating, sheltering & feeding refugee populations of target cities. [See p. 51D3]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower conferred with Australian Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies on Southeast Asian defense at 2 White House meetings Mar. 14. Menzies had arrived in Washington Mar. 13 for military talks. [See p. 34C1; Vol. XIV, 274C3] . . . Release Mar. 21 of an 11-mo.-old Defense Dept. report revealed that Pres. Eisenhower had raised watch tariffs in July 1954 despite Defense Dept. findings that its need for watches required "no special nor preferential treatment" for the domestic watch industry. [See Vol. XIV, p. 254F1] . . . The Tariff Comm. urged Pres. Eisenhower to raise tariffs & possibly impose quotas on bicycle imports (principally from Britain & Austria), it was reported Mar. 15. [See Vol. XIV, p. 431G1] . . . Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) & a delegation of municipal & state officials visited the President Mar. 18 to protest pending legislation easing FPC curbs on natural gas prices. . . . Kevin McCann, Defiance College pres. on leave for 2 years, was appointed Special Asst. to the President to head the White House speech-&-report-writing staff, it was announced Mar. 22. [See Vol. XIII, p. 363B3] . . . Confirmed by the Senate: Joseph Campbell as Controller General Mar. 18 [see p. 28C-D1], Homer Ferguson as Amb. to the Philippines Mar. 22. [See p. 83B1] . . . Henry L. Layfield, 54, of Quincy, Ill., was arrested Mar. 18 (as he left a hospital where he had been under observation) on charges of trying to break into the White House Mar. 5 "to shoot the President." Pvt. Chester Stalin of Bayonne, N.J. was indicted in Kansas City, Mo. Mar. 10 on charges that he wrote a letter threatening to kill the President unless Mr. Eisenhower reversed a court-martial conviction of 2 soldiers whom Stalin did not even know. [See p. 59B3]

CONGRESS

Stock Market Probe

The Senate Banking & Currency Com. ended open sessions in its "friendly study" of the stock market Mar. 23 after taking testimony from 22 witnesses. Highlights of the final days of hearings:

Mar. 17. Investment banker Ferdinand Eberstadt suggested Govt. control of pension & charitable funds, new regulations to allow increases in margin requirements for specific stocks, possible easing of curbs on "short" selling so that such sales could exert more "stabilizing" effect on the market. Eberstadt said the inquiry was "timely," had a "useful purpose" and already had deterred some "not entirely salutory" influences in securities markets.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey charged that Eisenhower Admin. policies drove stock market prices up and increased the difference between incomes of wealthy & of middle-&-low-income groups. He said labor did not oppose "automation," but he warned that the economy would suffer unless automation's benefits were shared with consumers in the form of lower prices & with workers as higher pay & shorter hours. He said Gen. Electric had spent $1 billion on plant improvement but had cut its staff by 11,900 since World War II. [See p. 82G3; Vol. XIV, 409D3]

Mar. 18. Gen. Motors Pres. Harlow H. Curtice insisted that GM prices were competitive & that GM had no monopoly in the auto business. Curtice testified that GM accounted for 50.7% of auto sales in 1953, but he refused to tell Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) whether he wanted to increase the proportion to 60%. Fulbright was attempting to learn whether GM could drive its competitors out of business by lowering prices. [See p. 86A-B2]

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) interrupted to say the question had nothing to do with the stock market. Fulbright assailed Capehart for "continually" criticizing him and urged him to reserve such criticism for closed sessions. Capehart refused. He said he was "100% convinced that the purpose of this investigation is not to investigate the stock market but to harass the Eisenhower Admin. & to harass [U.S.] business." (Fulbright charged after the session that the Republican Admin. apparently had decided to try to wreck the inquiry and already had harmed it by unwarranted attacks.)

Mar. 20. Capehart charged in a filmed TV debate with Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.) that Harvard Prof. John K. Galbraith, a witness who had assailed the stock boom, had "praised communism." Capehart cited 2 paragraphs from *Beyond the Marshall Plan,* a pamphlet Galbraith wrote for the Natl. Planning Assn. in 1949 and which was approved by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Allen W. Dulles & other NPA committee members. Capehart quoted Galbraith as saying "dangerously little" had been said "of the achievements of communism," which "have been considerable" and which "help to explain" why so many Europeans "embraced this faith." Galbraith replied by telegram that the paragraphs were read "out of context," that the pamphlet actually "warns of the dangers of communism." [See p. 78G1]

Wide World
CAPEHART

Mar. 21. Capehart amplified his charges against Galbraith and said that he had received Galbraith's telegram (in reply to a telephone query) too late for the TV show.

U.S. Steel Chrmn. Benjamin F. Fairless testified that his industry's biggest problem was in trying to restore "investor confidence" in steel stocks. With steel profits "unfailingly below the average earned by all the rest" of U.S. industry, investors were reluctant to provide capital for needed expansion, he said. Fairless revealed that although it cost $300 a ton to

build fully integrated steel capacity, steel stocks were selling at only $56 a capacity ton. He urged more equitable depreciation allowances & dividend taxation.

Mar. 22. SEC Chrmn. Ralph H. Demmler said he could think of no new laws that could improve the stock market situation. He said peddlers of risky uranium stock issues made full disclosures in their offering circulars, as required by the SEC, but that this did little good since speculators did not read them.

Mar. 23. Financier-"elder statesman" Bernard M. Baruch, 84, denounced defense cuts & tax reductions as the real villains in destroying public "confidence." Confidence, he said, depended on adequate national defense & the Govt.'s credit. The U.S. "economy can stand anything necessary for its defense" and Americans must "forego all tax reductions until our defenses are made secure & the budget is balanced," Baruch declared. "Much of our weakness in foreign policy has come about because some people believed that the economy could not stand what is necessary for defense," he charged. He said stock prices had risen largely due to industrial expansion & to inflationary policies of the past 15 years.

(Fulbright said after the hearings that they had disclosed no major abuses in the security field nor any urgent need for legislation. Samplings of Wall St. opinion disclosed a general view that the hearings could have done little, if any, harm, and might have been helpful by educating the public. Stock volume & prices rose sharply Mar. 23.) [See p. 78A1-C2]

Inquiry Rules & Funds

A "code" of fair practices for House investigations was adopted by House voice vote Mar. 23. Prepared by the Rules Com., it barred "one-man hearings" and assured witnesses the right to counsel and accused persons the right to answer testimony tending to "defame, degrade or incriminate" them. [See p. 75B3]

The Senate Mar. 18 authorized expenditure of $1,020,679 on investigations—raising to $2,070,679 the total for Senate inquiries in 1955. Among specific probe authorizations: internal security $260,000, anti-trust $200,000, juvenile delinquency $125,000, immigration $102,000, housing $100,000. [See p. 76A2]

Legislative Action

The House, overwhelmingly in favor of a 10% pay raise for postal workers, rejected by a 302-120 vote Mar. 21 a bill (HR4644) giving them a raise averaging 7.5%. The vote: 190 D. & 112 R. for the bill; 85 R. & 35 D. against it. The measure was sent back to committee instead of being amended on the floor because it had been put before the House under a rule limiting debate & barring floor amendments. Pres. Eisenhower, who had recommended raises averaging 6½%, intimated in a letter to House Post Office Com. Chrmn. Tom Murray (D., Tenn.) Mar. 19 that he would veto any increase over 7½%. Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey told a Senate appropriations subcommittee Mar. 23 that there was a "very good opportunity" the Eisenhower Admin. would have a balanced budget—its first—for fiscal 1957 if Congress did not give 10% raises to postal & other Govt. workers. [See p. 75E2]

Sale of 24 Govt.-owned synthetic rubber plants plus equipment & inventories to private industry for $310,565,000 received Congressional approval when veto resolutions were rejected by the House Mar. 22-23 & the Senate Mar. 23. [See p. 31A2]

A reorganization of the State Dept.'s Forgn. Svc. was approved by House voice vote and sent to the Senate Mar. 23. It provided for increased pay & allowances, transfers & removal of "deadwood." (The changes were recommended by a special State Dept. committee headed by Dr. Henry M. Wriston. The Wriston group Mar. 23 proposed further changes to increase the service's "prestige." Among them: creation of a new class of "Ambassadors of the U.S.", granting of "honorable discharges" to personnel leaving the service.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 177C2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Congressmen Cruise in A-Sub

The full joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. held a 2-hr. executive meeting aboard the atomic-powered submarine *Nautilus* during a 20-hr. cruise in Long Is. Sound Mar. 20-21. Rear Adm. Hyman George Rickover, chiefly responsible for the development of the submarine, was the committee's only witness. On the sub's return to Groton, Conn. the committee reported it was "impressed with the fundamental simplicity of control of the nuclear reactor" and that the $55 million vessel could "completely encircle the globe at full speed." The 2,800-ton craft made its first deep-sea dive tests Jan. 17-24. [See p. 22F1]

3 A-Weapons Tested

The 5th, 6th & 7th atomic tests of a current series were set off at the Nevada atomic proving grounds Mar. 12, 22 & 23. The Mar. 12 "shot," using a device about as large as a suitcase, was touched off atop a 300-ft. tower above a cloud of smoke to test a theory that "smog" could shield cities from A-bomb heat. Mice were placed in "smog"-protected & unprotected areas, and officials called the test "successful." Force of the device was estimated at about 5,000 tons of TNT.

The Mar. 22 blast unexpectedly sent a radioactive cloud over nearby Las Vegas (the first time this happened), but officials denied any dangerous radioactive dust fell on the city. The device, detonated atop a 500-ft. tower, released energy equivalent to about 10,000 tons of TNT. 2,000 Marines maneuvered in the area after weathering the blast in 6-ft. trenches 3,500 yds. away.

The Mar. 23 test was an underground detonation of a "satchel" charge—believed small enough to be carried by one man and about equal to 1,000 tons of TNT. [See p. 77B1]

(Warnings that radioactive dust from the Nevada tests might endanger public health were issued by Drs. Ray R. Lanier & Theodore Puck, Colorado U. Scientists, Mar. 12. Gov. Edwin C. Johnson said they should be "arrested.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 417D2]

FOREIGN

Britain. Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill denied Mar. 22 in the House of Commons that he was under pressure from Cabinet colleagues & Conservative Party headquarters to resign, as had been rumored in the *Manchester Guardian.* In reply to a direct question from Laborite ex-Defense Min. Emanuel Shinwell, Churchill advised him "not to be led away by all the chatter in the press." (Most British newspapers discounted Churchill's reply & deemed it certain that he would turn over leadership to Sir Anthony Eden before Parliament's Easter recess.) [See p. 77A2] . . . Leftwing Laborite Aneurin Bevan was saved from expulsion from the Labor Party Mar. 23 when party leader Clement R. Attlee obtained the party Natl. Exec. Com.'s approval (14-13) of a resolution urging that Bevan stay in the party & conform to its policies. Attlee's move to conciliate Bevan, with whom he met privately Mar. 22, was regarded by the London press as a direct outgrowth of the Churchill resignation rumors & prospects that an early general election would find the Labor Party split. [See p. 85C1] . . . The House of Commons defeated by 290-250 Mar. 22 a Labor Party motion to halt atomic tests until radiation effects on successive generations could be studied. Health Min. Iain Macleod said that it was "unlikely that increased radioactivity . . . will have any appreciable genetic effect." [See p. 57D2]

Japan. Premier Ichiro Hatoyama was reelected Mar. 18 by a Diet vote of 254-160. He defeated Left Socialist Mosaburo Suzuki. Liberals & Right Socialists joined forces to defeat Hatoyama's Dem. Party choices for House Speaker & Vice Speaker and elected instead Liberal Shuji Masutani & Socialist Motojiro Sugiyama, respectively. Hatoyama's Cabinet ministers: *Forgn.* — Mamoru Shigimitsu; *Defense* — Arata Sugihara; *Finance*—Hisata Ichimada; *Trade & Industry*—Tanzan Ishibashi; *Chief of Econ. Deliberation Bd.*—Tatsunosuke Takasaki; *Labor* — Takao Nishida; *Education*—Kenzo Matusumara; *Welfare*—Hideji Kawasaki; *State Min. for Hokkaido* — Tomejiro Okubo; *Postal Services*—Takechiyo Matsuda; *Administrative Management*—Shojiro Kawashima; *Justice*—Shiro Hanamura; *Agri. & Forestry*—Ichiro Kono; *Construction* — Yutaro Takeyama; *Transportation*—Takeo Miki; *Chief of Public Safety*—Tadao Oasa. [See p. 69F2]

(Hatoyama said at a press conference Mar. 19: he intended to send a

representative to Washington to explain that his Govt.'s desire for better relations with the USSR & Red China would not weaken Japan's policy of "cooperation with the U.S. & other free nations." [See pp. 50F3, 2E1]

USSR. Culture Min. Georgi F. Alexandrov, chief World War II propagandist & friend of ex-Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, was dismissed from his Soviet Cabt. post because he had "failed to assure the leadership" of his ministry, it was announced in Moscow Mar. 21. No details of Alexandrov's alleged failure were given. Amb. to Poland Nikolai A. Mikhailov was named to replace him [see Vol. XIV, p. 86A3]. Dep. Forgn. Min. Vassily V. Kuznetsov, 53, who worked at the Ford Motor plant in Dearborn, Mich. as an exchange student in the 1930s, was raised Mar. 22 to rank of First Dep. Forgn. Min., a post held by late Andrei Y. Vishinsky. Ex-Soviet Amb.-to-East Germany Vladimir S. Semyenov was named Dep. Forgn. Minister, as was N. O. Federenko, Asian affairs specialist. [See Vol. XIV, p. 74F3, 81C-D1]

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Czech national budget submitted to Parliament in Prague by Premier Julius Duris Mar. 22 listed total expenditures of 86,209,000,000 crowns ($12 billion) in the next year. Allocation of 12.1% to defense represented a 35% increase in defense expenditures over last year. Spending on agriculture was raised 20% over last year to 32.9% of the budget. 51% was allocated to other economic programs. [See p. 2F3] . . . **West German** Govt. announced Mar. 22 retirement on pension of Oskar Schlitter, ex-counselor of its London diplomatic mission, who was recalled from London Jan. 2 because of remarks by his wife that had offended Britons. (She applied the phrase "enemy foreign territory" in a talk to a group of Germans at a pre-Christmas party in London. The Bonn Govt. later said she had not used the phrase in an anti-British sense & that it was an unfortunate choice of words by an inexperienced speaker.) Schlitter's retirement followed his unauthorized return to London with his wife for a visit with their children.

Greek police disclosed Mar. 22 that Communist Constantine Loules, arrested Mar. 17 in Athens for espionage, was suspected of having been involved in the 1948 murder of CBS correspondent George Polk [see Vol. VIII, p. 340A]. 2 other Communists (Ioannis Fostiroporelos, Kyriakos Athanasiades) charged with spying on NATO establishments in northern Greece were sentenced to death Mar. 20 in Salonika. [See Vol. XIII, p. 399B1] . . . **Iranian** heir presumptive Prince Ali Patrick, 7, was taken Mar. 21 from a school in Gstaad, Switz. by his mother, Princess Christine Pahlevi, against the wishes of Iranian officials. She presumably took him to France. The prince, son of the Shah's late brother, Ali Reza, was being educated in Switzerland in accordance with the Shah's wishes. [Vol. XIV, p. 368G2]

French Natl. Assembly approved by 392-211 after an all-night session Mar. 19-20 a 1955 national budget of 3,090,-500,000,000 francs ($8.8 billion). Passage of the budget came 3 mos. later than first scheduled and was regarded as a tacit vote of confidence in Premier Edgar Faure. He had succeeded in persuading his opponents to withdraw motions demanding abrogation of tax penalties. That issue had become magnified through the efforts of Pierre Poujade, 34, rural bookseller from south-central France, who had organized 800,000 retail tradesmen as the Union for Defense of Tradesmen & Artisans and led a campaign for abolition of tax-penalty laws & roving tax collectors. Poujade called Mar. 19-20 for French retailers to begin a strike Mar. 28 against further Natl. Assembly discussion of tax reforms. Catholic & Socialist trade unions, denouncing Poujade's methods as "Fascist," expressed no sympathy for tradesmen over taxes and said there was no way for wage earners to avoid taxation. [See p. 62C1] . . . **Pakistani** Fed. Court overruled Mar. 21 a Sind Provincial Court decision that Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed had acted within his powers in dissolving the Natl. Assembly. The Sind Govt. reported Mar. 19 it had broken up a plot by foes of land reform to assassinate members of the provincial Cabinet. [See p. 85D3]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Mar. 19

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,717	*$21,717	*$21,964
Currency circulation	*$29,801	*$29,816	*$29,769
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	**$22,375	*$22,351	*$22,481
N.Y. bank clearings	$12,858,707,582	$9,831,042,775	$11,929,446,424
England note circulation	*£1,680,274	*£1,678,039	*£1,562,663
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	14,527,760	16,210,865	8,934,385
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	182.67	181.91	153.45
Bond sales (par value)	$18,404,500	$18,969,500	$16,477,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.29	100.05	101.44
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	201,339	193,475	144,698
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,845,300	6,806,200	6,458,300
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,740,000	8,800,000	6,420,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,726	*9,727	*8,519
Carloadings (cars)	[b]666,548	658,975	609,937
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1954
Ind'l output§¶	133	131	125
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$ 2.76¼	$ 2.76¼	$ 2.73½
Corn (bu.)	$ 1.75¼	$ 1.74⅛	$ 1.82⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$ .342	$ .342	$ .3535
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$37.50	$37.58	$23.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.53	$6.55	$7.27
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d].....	110.0	110.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]102	98	92
Failures (Mar. 10)‡	257	222	229

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board *Member banks, 94 cities, Mar. 9 [b]Mar. 12 [c]Mar. 5 [d]Mar. 15

U. S. BUSINESS

Corporate earnings tabulation for 1954 published Mar. 18 by the *Wall St. Journal* showed: 581 industrial firms netted $7,136,899,000 (5.5% increase over their $6,761,357,000 total earnings in 1953). 87 utilities earned $1,015,854,000 (9.7% above their $925,452,000 total in 1953). 58 railroads earned $661,027,000 (20.6% less than their $832,746,000 earnings in 1953). Earnings of the 726 firms in the 3 groups totaled $8,813,780,000 (gain of 3.4% over their $8,519,-555,000 total in 1953). [See Vol. XIV, p. 356D2] . . . **Aluminum** available to U. S. industrial users was increased by 150 million lb. Mar. 23 when that amount was diverted by ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming from shipments intended for stockpiling. Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks had reported a shortage on the domestic market (said to be due partly to heavy inventory buying by some manufacturers who were afraid they would run short of aluminum to fill current orders). [See p. 7B2]

A. Boyd Campbell, pres. of Mississippi School Supply Co. (Jackson) & a director of the Miss. Power & Light Co. (Dixon-Yates subsidiary), was elected by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's directors in Washington Mar. 18 to succeed Clem D. Johnston of Roanoke, Va. as USCC president in May. [See Vol. XIV, p. 58D2] . . . **Landon V. Butler,** Memphis commodities trader, was sued Mar. 19 (by Continental Grain Co. in Memphis & Levalle, Inc. in New York) for a total of $4,464,458.05 on charges that he had sold the firms & collected for soybean supplies he knew did not exist.

Incomes of 41% of U. S. families totaled at least $5,000 in 1953, the Commerce Dept. reported Mar. 22. It said 55% of U.S. families earned at least $4,000 a year and 2,300,000 families had income of $10,000-$15,000. Average income in 1953: $6,390 for non-farm family, $3,460 for a farm family, $2,630 for a single person (all before taxes). [See p. 78G2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Press. Publisher Frank D. Schroth announced Mar. 16 he would discontinue the *Brooklyn Eagle* because the paper (est. 1841; daily circ. 130,000) had been "destroyed" by a 47-day strike for higher pay by Amer. Newspaper Guild editorial workers. The paper had not been published since Jan. 28. Members of other unions had refused to cross Guild picket lines. [See Vol. XIV, p. 223G1]. . . . The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (est. 1852; daily circ. 300,000) was sold for $625,000 Mar. 23 by E. Lansing Ray, whose family had run it for 3 generations, to Samuel I. Newhouse, owner of 10 other newspapers.

U. S. Post Office Dept. revoked Mar. 18 its ban on a 1926 British (Franfrolico) edition of *Lysistrata*, sex comedy written by the Athenian dramatist Aristophanes about 411 B.C. The Los Angeles Postmaster returned to Harry A. Levinson, Beverly Hills bookseller, a copy impounded Aug. 20 on grounds that its illustrations (by Austrian artist Norman Lindsay) were pornographic. The Post Office acted without awaiting the outcome of a suit brought by Levinson to challenge validity of the 75-yr.-old Comstock (Post Office censorship) Law as giving postal authorities unconstitutional authority to violate freedom of speech & press. [Vol. XIV, p. 434B1] . . . **Eric Kleiber**, 64, Viennese opera conductor, left his post as Berlin State Opera music director in East Berlin and fled to Cologne, it was disclosed Mar. 19 in West Berlin. He was said to have left East Germany because he felt Communist authorities were forcing him to subordinate art to propaganda purposes. (Kleiber left the Berlin State Opera in 1935 in protest against Nazism. He refused in 1936 to conduct at La Scala [Milan] in protest against anti-semitism. He returned to the Berlin State Opera last year.) . . . **Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman** wrote a 200-wd. review of a Columbia recording, *The Confederacy* (Southern Civil War songs & a reading), for the Mar 26 edition of *The Saturday Review*. His review recalled Civil War history suggested by the recording. [See p. 44A3]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Amer. Council for Judaism (anti-Zionist), at its convention in Dallas Mar. 17-20, adopted a statement that it supported Israel as a nation for people "of all faiths & national origins," not as "the national homeland of all Jews." Clarence L. Coleman Jr. of Chicago succeeded Lessing J. Rosenwald as ACJ president, a post Rosenwald had held 12 yrs. [See Vol. XIV, p. 14B2] . . . **U.S.-Spanish** proposed pact on Roman Catholic Church jurisdiction over marriages of Americans in Spain involving Catholics was reported in Washington Mar. 10 to have been dropped by the U.S. State Dept. because of protests by U.S. non-Catholics. [See Vol. XIV, p. 435G1] . . . **Excommunication** of John Baptist Ly, ex-Vicar Gen. of Nanking Archdiocese, was announced in Vatican City Mar. 16 because he had cooperated with the Red Chinese regime in establishing an independent Catholic church in China. [See Vol. XIII, p. 7G] . . . **Poland** reported Mar. 22 that 5 Polish leaders of Jehovah's Witnesses had been given prison terms of 6 to 12 yrs. in Lodz for "espionage" activities directed by Witnesses' hq. in Brooklyn. [See Vol. XIV, p. 15G2] . . . **Italian Interior Ministry** said Mar. 18 that Protestant missionaries were free to work in Italy although the law required that church pastors be Italians in communities where a majority of the residents were Italian. Spokesmen for the Church of Christ & other Evangelical denominations in Italy contended Mar. 19 they still were denied freedom of operation. [See 79A3]

U.S. Supreme Court announced Mar. 22 it would open hearings Apr. 11 on methods of enforcing its decision against racial segregation of public school students. The Ga. Education Assn. (teachers & school officials), meeting in Atlanta Mar. 18, adopted a resolution indorsing "equal but separate schools." [See pp. 71F2, 44C2] . . . **U. of Cincinnati** named Dr. Walter C. Langsam, 49, pres. of Gettysburg (Pa.) Coll., to succeed retiring Pres. Raymond Walters of Cincinnati Sept. 1. . . . **AFL Pres. George Meany** was named winner Mar. 19 of Notre Dame U.'s 1955 Laetare Medal as outstanding U.S. Roman Catholic layman. [See p. 45E1]

OBITUARIES

Prince Mohammed Ali, 79, exiled Egyptian crown prince, cousin of ex-King Farouk; Mar. 17 in Lausanne.

Prince Alois von und zu Liechtenstein, 66, father of reigning Prince Franz Joseph II of Liechtenstein; Mar. 16 in Vaduz Castle, Liechtenstein.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher Brewster, 93, retired Methodist missionary to China known as "Shepherdess Mother of Hinghwa"; Mar. 17 in Cincinnati.

Joseph F. Cullman Jr., 72, pres. Cullman Bros. & Benson & Hedges tobacco firms, chrmn. Philip Morris exec. com.; Mar. 18 in New York.

Nicolas de Staël, 41, Russian-born painter, a leader in current French semi-abstract art; Mar. 18 in Antibes.

Dr. Evan Mortan Evans, 85, retired diagnostician who treated Presidents T. Roosevelt, Taft; Mar. 18 in N.Y.

Rev. Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, 76, rabbi emeritus of Stephen Wise Free Synagogue (N.Y.), pioneer marriage counselor; Mar. 19 in New York.

Marshal Leonid Alexandrovitch Govorov, 58, Soviet Dep. Defense Min., World War II comdr. at Leningrad & in Karelia, one of 5 Soviet leaders supposedly marked for death in 1953 "doctors plot"; Mar. 19 (announced in Moscow). [See Vol. VI, p. 361F-G]

Elton Hoyt 2d, 67, senior partner in Pickands, Mather & Co., official of other Great Lakes shipping & ore firms; Mar. 16 in Cleveland.

Count Michael Karolyi, 80, Hungarian Premier before World War I Armistice, a founder & first pres. (1918-19) of Hungarian Republic; Mar. 20 in Vence, France. [See Vol. VII, p. 218N]

Mayhew Lester Lake, 75, composer, musical arranger for Victor Herbert & Geo. M. Cohan musicals; Mar. 16 in Palisade, N. J.

George Barret Moxley, 79, pres. Keifer-Stewart (Indianapolis wholesale drug house); Mar. 15, Indpls.

Dr. Josephine Bicknell Neal, 74, pioneer researcher in polio, meningitis, encephalitis; Mar. 19 in New York.

Mary M. Ryan, 94, co-founder (1911) of Katherine Gibbs secretarial schools; Mar. 19 in New York.

Prof. Harry Shulman, 51, Yale Law School dean, labor law authority, Ford Motor Co.-UAW arbitrator; Mar. 20 in Hamden, Conn.

Brig. Gen. Gordon E. Textor, 52, ex-asst. chief U.S. Army Engrs., chief U.S. Govt. Info. Control Div. in Berlin 1947-49; Mar. 20 in Washington.

Lucy Alice Timleck, 57, mother of 18 who received $100,000 in 1938 Canadian "stork derby" (from $500,000 bequeathed by Chas. Vance Miller to 3 Toronto mothers who bore most children in 10 yrs. after his death in 1926); Mar. 19 in Oakville, Ont.

Robert J. Thorne, 80, ex-pres. Montgomery Ward; Mar. 20, La Jolla, Calif.

Daniel W. Tracy, 68, pres. AFL Intl. Bro'hood of Electrical Workers 1933-40, Asst. Labor Secy. 1940-46; Mar. 22 of a stroke in Washington.

Herbert Treadwell Wade, 82, ed. *New Intl. Encyclopedia, New Intl. Yearbook* 1925-32, writer on U.S. history; Mar. 18 in New Canaan, Conn.

Georg Unger Vetlesen, 66, pres.-chrmn. Norwegian America Line Agency, a founder of Scandinavian Air Lines System; Mar. 22 in N.Y.

Robert Warshow, 38, mng. ed. *Commentary* magazine, literary-film-drama critic; Mar. 18 in New York.

Walter Francis White, 61, U.S. Negro leader, exec. secy. Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; Mar. 21 in New York (heart attack).

Facts on White: Blond, blue-eyed, variously decribed as "1/64 Negro" & "of 5/32 Negro ancestry." Chose to live as Negro although could have passed as white on appearance. Born July 1, 1893 in Atlanta, son of postman. Graduated from U. of Atlanta 1916. Became insurance salesman, then NAACP asst. secy. 1918. Courageous investigations at scene of Elaine, Ark. race riots 1919 helped win freedom for 79 imprisoned Negro men (12 under death sentence) whose cases were appealed to U.S. Supreme Court by NAACP.

Wide World

WHITE

Became actg. secy. NAACP 1929, exec. secy. 1931. Gained national prominence in 1930s as campaigner for Negro rights & anti-lynching laws. Staged Marian Anderson's 1939 open-air concert in Washn. after DAR refused to let singer use Constitution Hall. Drafted FDR's exec. order on fair employment practices in industry during World War II. Served in many governmental advisory posts; was consultant to U.S. delegation at 1945 UN organizing conf. in San Francisco & 1948 Gen. Assembly session in Paris, adviser to Pres. Truman on civil rights stand that caused Dixiecrat bolt from Dem. Party 1948.

Toured all war theaters as N.Y. Post correspondent 1943-45. Wrote 5 books (2 novels), over 100 magazine articles, made about 10,000 speeches as Negro leader & spokesman. Married Leah Powell 1922 (3 children); after their divorce married Poppy Cannon, food ed. of House Beautiful magazine, 1949. [See Vol. XIII, p. 213J-K]

SPORTS

Basketball. College tournament winners: Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. championship final in Kansas City Mar. 19—San Francisco U. 77, La-Salle (Phila.) 63 [see Vol. XIV, p. 96B1]. Natl. Invitation Tournament finals in New York Mar. 19—Duquesne (Pittsburgh) 70, U. of Dayton (Ohio) 58. [See Vol. XIV, p. 88C1] . . . Natl.

Basketball Assn. (pro) final standings Mar. 14:

EASTERN DIV.	W.	L.	Pct.	WESTERN DIV.	W.	L.	Pct.
Syracuse	43	29	.597	Ft. Wayne	43	29	.597
New York	38	34	.528	Minneapolis	40	32	.556
Boston	36	36	.500	Rochester	29	43	.403
Phila.	33	39	.458	Milwaukee	26	46	.361

The Natl. Basketball Rules Com., meeting in Kansas City Mar. 21, changed the "bonus free throw" rule to apply throughout a game instead of during the first 37 minutes (effective next season in college, high school, AAU & YMCA competition). [See Vol. XIV, p. 96C1]

Ice Hockey. Maurice (The Rocket) Richard, 34, star of the NHL Montreal Canadiens, was suspended for the rest of the regular season & playoffs by NHL Pres. Clarence Campbell Mar. 16 for having attacked Cliff Thompson of Boston during a game in Boston Mar. 13. Montreal fans staged a 7-hr riot against Campbell's action and pelted him with vegetables & shoes after he appeared Mar. 17 in Montreal Forum at a Montreal-Detroit game, which was forfeited to Detroit. The forfeit & a 6-0 defeat in Detroit Mar. 20 caused Montreal to finish 2d to Detroit in final NHL standings. Richard, who had scored 75 pts., lost NHL individual scoring honors to teammate Bernie Gioffrion, who finished the season with 75. (Terry Sawchuck of Detroit won the Vezina Trophy as NHL goalie who permitted fewest points during the season—134.)

NHL final standings Mar. 20:

	W.	L.	T.	Pt.		W.	L.	T.	Pt.
Detr't	42	17	11	95	Boston	23	26	21	67
Mont'l	41	18	11	93	N. Y.	17	35	18	52
Toronto	24	24	21	70	Chicago	13	40	17	43

[See Vol. XIV, pp. 344G1, 132E1, 96F1]

Pittsburgh led the Amer. Hockey League in final standings Mar. 20.

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Bridge: Fritz Goudsmit of Holland won the 1955 Monte Carlo individual championship tourney Mar. 21. [See p. 48B2] . . . **Court tennis:** Harvard won the intercollegiate invitational tourney in New York Mar. 20. [See Vol. XIV, p. 80B2] . . . **Cross-country running:** F. D. Sando of England won the intl. championship in San Sebastian, Spain Mar. 19 in 46 min. 6 sec. for 14 km. (8.75 mi.). [See Vol. XIV, p. 396G1] . . . **Golf:** Cary Middlecoff won the $12,500 St. Petersburg (Fla.) open Mar. 20 for $2,200 first prize [see p. 80F1]; Wiffi Smith won the women's North & South amateur tourney in Pinehurst, N.C. Mar. 21. [See p. 48C2] . . . **Horse racing:** Hasty House Farms' Mister Black, Johnny Adams up, won the $66,250 Gulfstream Park Handicap in Hallandale, Fla. Mar. 19 for $42,100 first prize. [See p. 88C1] . . . **Racquets:** Geoffrey W. T. Atkins retained U.S. amateur title in New York Mar. 20. [See Vol. XIV, p. 56F1] . . . **Rugby:** England defeated Scotland, 9-6, for the Calcutta Cup in Twickenham, Eng. Mar. 19. [See Vol. XIII, p. 104J-K] . . . **Skiing:** Andreas Molter, 23, of Austria & Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence of Parshall, Colo. won men's & women's slalom & giant slalom events, respectively, in the Amer.-Intl. meet at Stowe, Vt. Mar. 19-20; Wallace (Buddy) Werner, 19, of Steamboat Springs, Colo. won the men's downhill race and Mrs. Lawrence & Madeleine Berthold of Switzerland tied for first in the women's downhill race Mar. 20. [See p. 88E1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Plane Crash Kills 66

All 66 persons (64 servicemen, a woman & child) aboard a Navy Military Air Transport R-C-D (DC-6 type) were killed Mar. 22 when the plane crashed into Mt. Heleakala near Hickam Field, Hawaii. The plane had turned back due to failure of its long-range radio soon after a takeoff from Hickam Field for Moffett Field, Calif. Death toll was the 4th heaviest of any plane crash on record. (Worst: 129 killed in USAF C-124 Globemaster crash near Tokyo June 18, 1953.)

Other Disasters

12 persons were killed & 23 injured Mar. 20 when an American Airlines Convair crashed near the Springfield, Mo. airport. . . . At least 20 miners were reported killed in a coal mine explosion Mar. 22 at Morgnano, Italy. . . . 24 deaths from highway accidents, cold & windstorms were attributed Mar. 22 to blizzards in Illinois, Indiana & Wisconsin and high winds in Mich., Ohio, W.Va. & Pa. [See p. 88C2]

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Crime News. William J. Keating, 39, retiring N. Y. City Anti-Crime Comm. counsel, was sentenced to 5 days in jail for contempt Mar. 22 by Gen. Sessions Judge Jonah J. Goldstein. Keating had refused to give a N.Y. County grand jury the names of persons who informed him of an alleged secret police raid on a wire tapping ring. [See p. 80E3] . . . N.J. investigators, in a new report Mar. 17 on scandals involving the late ex-Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, said 7 real estate groups made "windfall" profits of $239,528 on a total investment of $86,854 by leasing 10 buildings to the State Employment Security Div. during 1949-53 while Hoffman was Employment Security Director. 9 of the leases were negotiated directly by Hoffman and were labeled illegal by N.J. Atty. Gen. Grover C. Richman Jr., who said the windfall could have totaled $1,979,790. [See p. 64D2]

Dr. Ben T. Galbraith, 36, a physician, admitted to authorities in McAlester, Okla. Mar. 22: he had murdered his wife Kitty, 35, by hitting her with a wine bottle, then killed his children, Jere, 5, Frank, 7, & Sarah, 4, with morphine & arsenic injections, and set fire to his house in McAlester Mar. 17. He was arrested Mar. 21 in Henderson, Tex. following the victims' funeral in Bells, Tenn. He was quoted as saying he had no clear motive for the killing. . . . Robert Bechtel, 22, Swathmore Coll. student who shot & killed Francis Holmer Strozier, 19, while Strozier slept in a college dormitory Jan. 11, was committed by a court in Media, Pa. Mar. 18 to the State Hospital for the Criminally Insane (Fairview, Pa.). . . . Kenneth R. Chapin, 19, was sentenced to death (electrocution) Mar. 18 in Springfield, Mass. for the Sept. 25 slaying of babysitter Lynn Ann Smith, 14, & her charge, Steven Goldberg, 4. [See Vol. XIV, p. 344F2]. . . . Nathan Leopold's appeal for parole from an 85-yr. prison sentence for the 1924 "thrill" murder of Bobby Franks was rejected Mar. 17 by the Ill. Pardon Board. The Board confirmed its ruling of May 14, 1953 that Loeb must wait until 1965 to seek parole. [See Vol. IX, p. 336A1]

Eurico Klinger, Brazilian ship engr., confessed Mar. 22 in Rio de Janeiro that he had sunk the Brazilian freighter *Santa Maria* Nov. 22 by opening the sea cocks in a plot with a ship charterer (unidentified) to collect over $1 million insurance. . . . Vincent Hallinan, San Fran. attorney & Progressive Party Presidential candidate in 1952, left McNeil I. Fed. Prison (Wash.) Mar. 20 after serving 14 mo. for income tax evasion & 6 mo. for contempt of court while defense counsel for Harry Bridges, West Coast longshoremen's union leader. [See Vol. XIII, p. 72H] . . . Peter Makarewicz Jr., 16, was convicted Mar. 17 in Dedham, Mass. of the murder of Geraldine Annese, 15, last Nov. 5 in Norwood, Mass. The jury recommended life imprisonment. [See Vol. XV, p. 378E2].

A Federal bank liquidator investigating the collapse in September of the Bank of Whitesville, Ky. reported Mar. 14 that it had honored more than 2,000 bad checks totaling $535,000 in 4 yrs. for depositors whose accounts were insufficient. The report showed that ex-cashier Bernard Ware Barrett, under indictment for misapplying funds, had not profited from the bank's shortage but had "indulged" customers in the belief that they would make up overdrafts. Heaviest total overdrafts allegedly were made by builder J. E. Logsdon ($234,320), oil operator L. E. Logan ($168,701).

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U.S. vital statistics for 1954: the U.S. death rate averaged a record low of 9.2 per 1,000 population; infant death rate averaged a record low of 26.6 per 1,000 live births; birth rate averaged 25.2 per 1,000 population and births in one year exceeded 4 million for the first time in U.S. history (estimates reported by Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele Mar. 17). [See p. 69C2] . . . Blind population of the U.S. totaled 319,000 and increased by 27,000 in 1954 (record one-yr. increase), the Natl. Soc. for the Prevention of Blindness reported Mar. 17. . . . Daylight saving time was extended to the last Sunday of October in New Jersey by the State Legislature Mar. 21. [See p. 88D3] . . . William R. McAnulty Jr., 15, of Pittsburgh received the annual Boys Clubs of Amer. Junior Citizenship "Boy of the Year" award in N.Y. Mar. 21.

Married: Amb.-to-India (ex-Sen.) John Sherman Cooper, 53, & Mrs. Lorraine Rowan Shevlin, 48; Mar. 17 in Pasadena, Calif. (his 2d, her 3d). [See p. 44D2] . . . Parry O'Brien, 23, holder of world shot-put record, & Sandra Cordrey, 21, USC student of Palm Springs, Calif.; Mar. 16 in Mexico City where O'Brien was competing in Pan-American Games.